



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mortality of the city of Havana for the week ended Thursday, February 16, 1899.

Cause of death.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	1
Enteric fever.....	4
Pernicious fever.....	4
Malarial fever.....	21
Dysentery.....	2
Enteritis.....	32
Pneumonia.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	43
Deaths from all causes.....	215
Annual ratio per 1,000.....	55.90

FRANCE.

Consular report of sanitary conditions at Marseilles during the week ended February 6, 1899.

The total number of deaths in the city of Marseilles during the seven days past is 239, that is to say, an average of 34.142 per day in a total population of 447,344. The total number of deaths for January was 998, as against 1,018 for December. During the week 2 bills of health were issued to vessels clearing for ports in the United States. Influenza and chest troubles are still the prevailing local diseases. During January, 42 vessels were inspected at this port by the health authorities. Of this number inspected and disinfected, 29 arrived from the extreme Orient, 12 from America—North and South—and 1 from Syria. The pest is reported to be decreasing at Tamatave, where, from January 1 to 15, there were 68 cases reported, of which 2 only were Europeans.

ITALY.

Maritime sanitary order, No. 1, 1899.

[Translated in this Bureau from copy officially forwarded.]

In view of maritime sanitary order, No. 12, of December 1, 1895, in regard to the importation of rags, bedding, and personal clothing from foreign countries, and in view of the present existence of epidemic foci in Greece, it is decreed that the said sanitary order is and be made applicable to all arrivals from Greece.

The prefects of maritime and frontier provinces, port captains and officials, and customs officers are charged with the execution of the order.

MARSENCO,

Minister of the Interior.

JAPAN.

Smallpox on Japanese steamship America Maru.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, January 25, 1899.

SIR: With regard to Japanese steamship *America Maru*, which sails to-day for San Francisco, via Honolulu, I have the honor to report that, on the voyage from Yokohama to Hongkong, departing from the former port December 31, and being four and a half days on the passage, 2 cases of smallpox appeared among the Indian firemen.